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How easily you can be suited and fitted with ready-to-wear clothes until you try ours. We pride ourselves especially upon the **STYLE and FIT of ALL of OUR CLOTHES.** From the cheapest odd coat to the finest dress suit there is a fashionable, dressy appearance not always obtained in the best custom-made garments and equaled by no other ready-to-wear ones yet made. See those Outing Suits at \$7.50 and \$8.00. They are well-worth anybody's \$12.00 or \$15.00, and would be so marked in any other store in town. Other suits from \$10.00 up, in a big variety of neat styles and patterns and ALL good values at the prices asked. Blue Serge Coats that will fit, keep their color and shape, and wear well, AT \$5.00.

Robinson, Chery & Co.,
Twelfth and F Streets.

An Erect and Graceful Carriage
... is the prerequisite of an impressive bearing, yet who can walk freely and naturally when tortured by cramped and ill-fitting shoes?
Wilson's \$3.50 Shoes
... are not only attractive in appearance, but essentially built for comfort and they are comfortable—also so many people with corns and bunions wouldn't be wearing them. A \$3.00 shoe in every particular.
We close at 7—Saturday at 10.

Wilson's
"Shoemaker for tender feet,"
929 F Street N. W.

Your Watch Insured \$2 Year

—and during that year we guarantee to keep it in perfect order—no matter how often it gets "out of gear" or what may be the cause. You can save money by this plan. We have a line of the most capable watch repairers in this city.

Geo. W. Spier, 310 9th St.
Watchmaker, Jeweler, and Optician.

New Lot
Of fine tailor-made suits came by express yesterday morning. They are from the leading merchant tailors of the country, and are made up in all the stylish cuts. Some of these garments are made of the finest material left on the tailor's hands unaltered. For every suit bears the name and address of the tailor who made it.

If we can fit YOU
—and the chances are that we can—the price will be less than you would be called upon to pay for the most ordinary ready-made clothing. Come in this morning and look over the new arrivals.

JOHN G. JUD. F. M. DETWEILER.
ESTABLISHED 1828.
Neatness—Punctuality—Fair Prices.
Judd & Detweiler,
Printers and Publishers,
420-422 Eleventh St. n.w.,
Washington, D. C.

Printers to the Scientific Societies of Washington, U. S. Supreme and District Courts.
Print anything from a visiting card to a thousand page book.

Pabst Brewing Co.'s Milwaukee Beer
IS THE BEST MADE.
ESPECIALLY GOOD FOR FAMILY USE.

Washington Branch,
703-705 North Capitol Street.
PHONE 273. au11-17

A Better Gas Light
For offices, for stores, for libraries, for show windows.

The Siemens-Hungren Gas Lamp increases your gas light without increasing the gas bill. It produces a beautiful and diffusive light, far superior to that produced by electricity, and yet it is half as expensive. If you're fixing up your store this fall see us about a Siemens-Hungren Lamp. You couldn't make a better improvement. Sold or rented.

Gas Appliance Exchange,
1428 N. Y. AVE.

Utica Hand Laundry.
Strictly All Ironing Done by Hand.

801 R St. N. W.
925-21-22

A WEEK IN LABOR CIRCLES

Commissioners Requested to Furnish Transportation to Industrials.

PREPARATIONS FOR LABOR DAY

Doings Among the Locals—Printers Will Turn Out in Uniform on Labor Day—Engineers Will Furnish Steam for Printing Press—Drivers to Form a New Assembly.

MEETINGS FOR THIS WEEK.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 12.
Labor Day Conference Meeting—Typographical Temple, 2:30 p. m.

MONDAY, AUGUST 13.
Plasterers' Assembly—Plasterers' Hall, Four-and-a-half street and Pennsylvania avenue.

Local Union, No. 190—Brotherhood of Carpenters' Hall, 425 Twelfth street northwest.

Carpenters' Assembly—Red Men's Hall, 609 C street northwest.

Amalgamated Order of Carpenters—Red Men's Hall, 609 C street northwest.

Carpenters' Assembly, No. 1748, K. of L.—Typographical Temple.

Bakers' Drivers—Hall, Seventh street northwest.

Tailors' Union, No. 188—Red Men's Hall, 609 C street northwest.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 14.
Federation of Labor—Plasterers' Hall, Four-and-a-half street and Pennsylvania avenue.

Building Trades' Council—Typographical Temple.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15.
Local Union No. 1, Carpenters—Typographical Temple.

Electrical Workers—Electrical Workers' Hall, Twelfth and F streets northwest.

Columbia Lodge, No. 174, I. A. M.—McCauley's Hall, Third and Pennsylvania avenue southeast.

Labor Day conference—Bricklayers' Hall, Seventh and I streets.

Barbers' Assembly—Plasterers' Hall, Four-and-a-half street and Pennsylvania avenue.

Horsehoes' Union—Castello's Hall, Sixth and G streets.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 16.
District Assembly—Plasterers' Hall, Four-and-a-half street and Pennsylvania avenue.

Presco Painters' Union—Hall, 1230 Seventh street.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 17.
Painters' Assembly—Harris' Hall, Seventh and D streets northwest.

Carpenters' Council—Typographical Temple.

Electric Engineers' Association—Bunch's Hall, Eighth street northeast.

Noncutters' Association—Red Men's Hall, 609 C street northwest.

Plate Printers' Assembly—G. A. Hall, Pennsylvania avenue.

Marine Engineers' Association—Plasterers' Hall, Four-and-a-half street and Pennsylvania avenue.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 18.
Cigar-makers' Union, No. 110—Hall, 137 Seventh street northwest.

FEDERATION OF LABOR.

The Federation met in regular session last Tuesday evening. President Milford Spohn in the chair, and twenty-two organizations represented.

The new password for the quarter was given to the delegates. C. C. Holler, from the Economic Engineers' Association, was admitted as a delegate in place of F. H. Sears.

The legislative committee reported favorably on the bill "authorizing the commissioner in charge of the census to procure certain information of public value relating to prisons, public charities, judiciary, and police not derivable from any existing reports."

The report was adopted and the bill ordered for introduction in Congress.

Delegate Hobbs, who had been selected as chief marshal of the Labor Day parade, requested the co-operation of the organizations in making the celebration a grand success.

Delegate Dewar reported from the Labor Day conference that all the organizations were striving to make a creditable display; the Labor of the parade had been decided upon; chief marshal had been elected, and everything working harmoniously.

Mrs. Randall, of the Trade and Labor Assembly, was accorded a seat during the meeting.

The following preamble and resolution, which had been laid on the table at last meeting, was on motion taken up and adopted:

Whereas by unjust distribution of the products of labor and discriminating laws in favor of capital and trusts the precipitation upon the country the panic of last summer, thereby nullifying the value of property, thereby thousands of industrious people have been deprived of the means of making a comfortable living, and have been deluded in the vain hope of coming to Washington to try and induce Congress to grant them the relief they need, and have been misled by the false promises of the industrial army and navy to long in the vain hope of relief that they are now in a destitute and starving condition; Therefore,

Resolved, By this Federation of Labor of the District of Columbia that we ask the District Commissioners to take the same measures to return transportation back to their former homes and relieve the District of the burden of supporting them.

The resolution was adopted.

DISTRICT ASSEMBLY.

A good attendance of delegates was present at the regular meeting of the District Assembly last Thursday night, Master Workman W. H. G. Simmons in the chair. The routine business was quickly disposed of.

Delegates from the Musical Assembly reported that the charter granted to the Musical League by the American Federation of Labor had been accepted, and that the members of the orchestra in Kernan's Theater out in the cold.

Delegates from the Timmers' Assembly reported that at their last meeting it had been unanimously decided to celebrate their twelfth anniversary by giving a free excursion, to extend over several days, to Colonial Beach. A sufficient amount had been appropriated to defray all expenses, including the purchase of the excursion tickets, and the necessary arrangements had been made at reduced prices, they would extend a hearty welcome to members of other locals to join in with them.

The Timmers have a large and rapidly-increasing treasury, and after discussing the tightness of the money market they decided to loosen the strings of their money bags and do their share towards relieving the present depression. The excursion is predicted to be a grand success both as to attendance and pleasure.

Delegates from Excelsior Assembly reported that at their last meeting it had been resolved to present to the District Assembly a proposition that the legislative committee formulate an amendment to the bill now pending in Congress asking for a bond issue of \$7,500,000 for improvements in this District, that in case of the passage of said bill that it be provided that all work done under its provisions shall be done by day's labor. The question was referred to the legislative committee for consideration.

The question of recommending transportation to the industrial army and navy was taken up one week. Conflicting reports were made as to the desires of the so-called army wanting transportation.

The report of the locals on Labor Day celebration were that all were in active preparation to make the affair one of success.

The election of delegates to the general assembly, which will be held at New Orleans, will take place on the fourth Thursday of this month.

AMONG THE LOCALS.

The members of Carpenters' Assembly, No. 1748, K. of L., were out in full force last Monday night. Several applications for membership and reinstatement were received, candidates elected, and will be initiated at next meeting. Members were busy engaged in setting up for excursion tickets. Discussion on Labor Day parade was general, and it was decided to issue a call for all members to be present at the next meeting.

The building of the reviewing stand for the Parthian convalescence was discussed with the hope that the same would be done by union labor.

The electrical workers at their last meeting

decided to take an active part in the Labor Day parade, and will turn out about 100 strong. The gavel presented to the Building Trades' Council by John Madison, of the union, was made from mahogany from the residence of Mrs. Dollie Madison, daughter of President Madison, and the handle from the residence of Senator John Sherman. The gavel is a fine piece of workmanship and reflects credit on the maker and proves the kind of material the electrical workers are composed of. To become a member of this organization the candidate is put through a thorough examination before being admitted. The result is that none but competent mechanics get into the union. The last report showed every member at work. This union is out in a prepared digest in which they ask the co-operation of all trades to strengthen their cause in their branch of the building trades and where possible work harmoniously with union electrical workers.

The Bakers' Assembly held a rousing meeting last Saturday night. The meeting was an important one. Master Workman Simmons was present the first part of the meeting by request and made statements relating to the case of a worthy member in distress, as reported by the Executive Committee. A very handsome donation was contributed for the family. The business of this assembly, owing to its large membership, is such that it has been decided to work for the benefit of the drivers' committee with the assembly to form an assembly of their own.

The bakers and drivers have mutually agreed upon this. The new organization will be regularly organized on Monday night at their hall on Seventh street, where it is expected that nearly every baker's driver in the city will be present.

The question of turning out on Labor Day was, to say the least of it, a complicated one. The barriers in the way of bakers taking part seemed to be insurmountable. The Pythian clava and the large number of visitors that are expected here the week before Labor Day will keep the bakers busy employed. Then, again, Labor Day occurring on Monday does not help matters, as it is customary to bake bread on Saturday and Sunday. On Monday morning, but to inflict a dose of stale bread on the public until Tuesday morning was rather more than the bakers wanted to do.

But the bakers are determined to go on. After discussion, patriotism to the cause gained the day and they will be represented in the parade. It is understood that, to do justice to their bosses and the public, the bakers will only about the time from the bakeries during the time of the parade.

Carpenters' Union, No. 1, has decided to call a special meeting of the members for August 22 to make final arrangements for the Labor Day parade. At the last meeting the policy of the Washington Times was under discussion, and it was unanimously decided that the paper under the present management has been decidedly for the better, both editorially and in the news columns.

The Plasterers' Assembly decided to have a called meeting for tomorrow night, when full arrangements will be made for the Labor Day parade. It has been already decided to have a uniform appearance as to dress and the members. New flags will be bought for the occasion, also a new banner. In another column will be found their advertisement.

Local Union No. 190, of Carpenters and Joiners, met in regular session last Monday night. A committee consisting of President Lomax, Brothers Heisley and Perry were appointed to secure more commodious and comfortable quarters. This committee has been instructed to co-operate with the other carpenters' unions and other labor organizations with the object of securing a building with hall to accommodate the meetings and a room on the ground floor to be used as a reading-room where members can pass away their idle time. On the walls of the reading-room will be placed notices of the interest to members can be written. A book in which all members cut of employment can register will be kept. A telephone will also be put in so that all members can be reached. The move is no experiment, for such institutions are in successful operation in several large cities in this country.

It is to be hoped that other labor organizations will come forward, take hold and help push this matter, as it will be a great advantage to union men in securing employment and will provide a place of instruction and profit.

A building of not less than three stories, centrally located, is desired. Any person building such a building to rent, and the organization desiring to co-operate will please address E. J. Lomax, chairman of the committee, No. 1008 C street southwest.

The Eccentric Association of Steam Engineers, at their meeting Friday night, transacted some very important business pertaining to the welfare of that organization.

Initiating of the initiative has hurt the organization as predicted, for there has not been a meeting since it went into effect without an application for membership has been received.

The committee on Labor Day parade reported that they had engaged part of the National Guard land for that occasion. The committee appointed to procure a steam engine to haul the parade float, and the committee to be printed, reported that they had been successful in their efforts.

A movement is now on foot to organize a local band of steam engineers for the parade of next year. A prominent member of the order addressed the meeting on what the labor organizations of the District of Columbia had accomplished in the way of legislation. The National Eight hour law, free trade books for the public schools, Labor Day holiday, and last but not least a law regulating steam engineering in the District, which all must admit has been the cause of much needed reform.

Brother Boyd, of the Musical Assembly, paid a fraternal visit and received a hearty welcome, which is always extended to all visiting brothers.

The labor conference committee of Columbia Typographical Union is working hard to make the parade a success. The members of the respective chapters have met with the committee on several occasions. Another meeting will be held at the Temple to-day at 2:30 p. m.

The members of the chapter are striving to outstrip each other as to appearance in the parade. The Times chapter seems to be in the lead so far, having decided upon a uniform. They will also have a handsome banner, which will be presented by Mr. Conant. The other chapters will probably be satisfied to appear in line dressed in dark clothes with cane and badge.

Tournament at River View.

Capt. Randall's eighth annual tournament and dress ball for professional and amateur knights will take place at River View on Wednesday, August 15. These annual contests of the daring gentlemen riders from Prince George's, Fairfax, Montgomery, and Charles counties, the crowning of the queen, and the dance that follows are pleasant reminders of the colonial days.

The various tournaments held in Maryland and Virginia develop enthusiastic knights, where they can meet for fun, contest at River View. The orators of the day will be Richard E. Brendt, of Marlboro', and E. B. Hoy will be the orator of the evening, and the next Capt. Randall proposes to make a great day of the event. The Samuel J. Peitz will leave at 9:45 a. m., 1:45 p. m., and 6:30 p. m., and Harry Randall at 5 and 7 p. m.

Marriage License.

Licenses to marry were issued yesterday to the following: William F. Mealy, Jr., and Frances C. Jackson, both of Washington; Peter H. Moore, of Duplain, Mich., and Muree E. Thomas, of Anacostia, D. C.; Luther W. Edmonston and Margaret Hubert, both of Washington; Alphonzo Woodson and Annie Waddy, both of this city; John M. Handsbuh and Emma F. Wagner, both of Washington; Charles Thomas and Belle Butcher, both of New York city and Julia A. Bogal, of this city.

Congressman Bryan's Speech.

The Times has secured a limited number of copies of Congressman Bryan's speech, and will furnish them to readers of the Times at 25 cents per copy, or five copies for \$1.25. The cover all the great questions now before the people—tariff, silver, income tax, election of Senators by the people, and the like. The office of THE TIMES and bring a copy of this notice.

DR. RIEGEL,

SPECIALIST ON
Disease of Ear, Nose, Throat and Lungs.

Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, and Consumption Cured.

The above diseases have baffled the skill of physicians for a long time, and have been considered incurable by most of them. But Dr. Riegel has mastered the secret, and with his new method can cure most any case of Catarrh. Seventy-five per cent. of all persons suffering with Consumption, Asthma, or Bronchitis who are cured have been entirely cured or greatly benefited.

Diseases of the Ear and Throat speedily relieved. Catarrh of the Throat, or Nasal Tumors removed without pain.

Dr. Riegel will guarantee to cure any case of Catarrh of the Throat, or Nasal Tumors, in two weeks.

Asthma, Hay Fever, Bronchitis, and Consumption treated by Dr. Riegel's new method. His local treatment of Catarrh is mild and soothing but effectual, relieving the very worst cases in a few days.

Hearing restored in a short time. He has restored the hearing of persons who have been deaf for years, in three to five weeks.

Dr. Riegel can be consulted in English or German at his office rooms, 1234 Fourteenth street northwest.

One week's free treatment to all who apply in person.

SOLID REAL ESTATE VALUES

In Spite of Money Stringency Property Has Held Its Own.

MANY CASH INVESTMENTS MADE

Building Operations Especially Active in the Suburban Sections—East Washington Park and the Territory Between Anacostia and Benning's Greatly Improved.

Real estate has been doing very well, considering the hard times that have been hanging over the District. The wall of the croaker of course was not lacking, but it had no effect upon those who always have faith in Washington's prosperity. They said that the Capital City would withstand the troublous times, and their prediction has been verified. There has not been a rush of real estate deals, nor have any startling announcements been made of big transactions, but it has been noticed that all along a quiet movement toward a revival of business in the real estate market is going on, with indications of success.

A trip that it is now easier to get money from the banks and from other sources where loans are obtained is a most flattering assurance of the resumption of business.

So far, the transactions in real estate took place during the hard times both in city and suburban properties. Many building sites were sold to people of small means who immediately put up homes.

INVESTMENTS MADE IN CASH.

The investments were made in cash, too, showing plainly that this class had not felt the hard times as did those who were supposed to possess wealth. Washington maintained its reputation for solidity in its business and real estate values.

A peculiar fact has been noticed within the past few months. Land that was not expected to be sold for a long time, and which had facilities to reach it has been quietly disposed of and but little attention given to the sales.

A trip around the suburbs will satisfy any one that those parts are not being allowed to suffer. Many little homes of moderate price have been built during the year, many more are still in process of erection and the good work of building up these sections is likely to continue. It is the common belief now that Washington's future greatness rests in her suburban parts and the keen-eyed speculator agrees to accept this assumption.

Active operations appear to have been resumed in Anacostia and in the big territory that lies between it and Benning's. Large tracts of money are being expended in the clearing of grading and the building of streets and roads in the new subdivisions there, and new homes are being put up.

EAST WASHINGTON PARK HAS A BOOM.

In East Washington Park quite a building boom has been started during the past two months. R. W. Young, the yardmaster in the Pennsylvania Railroad switching yards, in front of the park, is building a large fine house on the high road between Twining City and Benning's, which will be completed by the middle of September. It will have all the latest improvements. Just back of this house, fronting on Thirtieth street east, extending back to the new subdivision, is a handsome cottage. A little farther west, on Emerson street, J. D. Croissant is erecting two fine brick front houses. They are now well on in dimensions and are pretty enough to grace any aristocratic section.

R. A. Bishop, the foreman of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company repair shops, has nearly completed a beautiful home with a charming outlook toward the country and the city. This house has also large double porches and every home convenience. George L. Ammon, architect and builder, has just completed a house for his son, on Minnesota avenue, between E and F streets southeast. The back building is already up and occupied by his family. R. F. Bradbury, of Twining City, has purchased a lot and is contemplating building a store at East Washington Park this fall. Peter Mazzullo is having plans drawn for a home to be built on Emerson street, J. T. Linton, of Mount Pleasant, has also purchased a lot on Emerson street, and H. C. Owens will also begin building a home in that park this month.

This is a pretty good showing for the first season. The ground has been bought and they are arranged to build this fall.

MAKING EXTENSIVE SURVEYS.

A surveying party from Philadelphia has been engaged for a week making elaborate and extensive surveys opposite the park where for some time have been the foundations for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's freight and passenger repair shops. The work on these buildings has been suspended, presumably the last time, because of the bad weather. The surveying party has revived the idea that the work will now begin in earnest. The engineers from the District office have also prepared an elaborate grade system for the whole section from Anacostia to Benning's. The chain gang from the work-house will help to do the work of grading the park. The ground of this park, made liberal offer to the "industrial army" of Coxey at 100 of their men to do this work, but their offer was rejected.

The contract will soon be let for grading several blocks of the building of a bridge across B street southeast extended, which would open up all that district lying in the southeast as far as Marlboro' and give a direct and short cut to the city, also being a bridge across the Eastern Branch at this point now than there was five years ago for the Pennsylvania avenue bridge just below.

Buried in the Wrong Cemetery.

A letter was yesterday sent to an undertaker and the officers of two cemeteries by Health Commissioner Woodward calling attention to the fact that within a year or two the body of a man for whom a permit was issued for burial in Harmony Cemetery was buried in Mount Olivet. Dr. Woodward told the undertaker that he would not be a representative that he would not force the law in this instance, but that he could not do so if there shall be a repetition of the offense by any one. The penalty is a fine of from \$25 to \$200.

SANITATION AS A FINE ART

Practiced More Generally in Europe Than in America.

PURIFICATION BY ELECTRICITY

Results of Experiments at Havre—Danger of Using Unpurified Sewage for Fertilization—How Electricity Has Simplified the Great Question of Treating Garbage.

How to clean streets cheaply and efficiently, how to purify the supply of water, and how to dispose of sewage sanctoriously is the triple difficult problem which sanitary science has not yet unriddled to the satisfaction of large communities. During the past five years several experiments have been made with electricity, but up to last summer it was not demonstrated that electricity could render any great or valuable service to sanitation.

It was then shown, in a test conducted before the New York board of public works that salt water through which electricity had been passed could make polluted water or sewage odorless and sterile.

More recently at Havre and L'Orient, in France, similar experiments were accompanied by similar successes. Speaking of those experiments before a society of engineers, Professor Drown, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, declared that such methods of disinfecting could not, in the strict sense, be called electrical. The action of electricity upon the properties contained in sea water merely prepares hypochlorite of soda, and hypochlorite of soda has long been known as a disinfectant. His conclusion, therefore, is that the system tried in New York and Havre should not be termed electrical, but rather a chemical process.

It is not, however, more than hypochlorite, for the agent which produces the effect can be as well prepared without the aid of electricity, and, however prepared, is just a substance of the same kind, chloride of sodium or the indirect agent the fact remains, and is of interest and importance, that by the use of electricity and sea water results that appear to be most beneficial have been certainly achieved.

HOW SEA WATER IS TREATED.

Sea water of itself is a very powerful solvent and antiseptic. Before any shell, large or small, reaches the bottom of the great oceans it is chemically eaten up. Literally dissolved, and when arriving at the bottom, wherever sea water is subjected to the influence of an electric current, a change is brought about which makes the electrolyzed sea water fatal to all forms of bacteria with which it comes in contact, both the species that require oxygen for their existence and those that do not.

In chemical terms the decomposition of a solution of salt by electricity causes the liberation of sodium at one pole and of chlorine at the other. As the sodium is immediately oxidized, and combines with the water present, a solution of caustic soda is formed. If the chlorine gas liberated at the opposite pole is not conducted away, but allowed to recombine with the caustic soda, several compounds are produced, but the principal one ordinarily is sodium hypochlorite. When the electricity has prepared a sufficiently concentrated solution of sodium hypochlorite this solution is mixed with the water or sewage to be purified.

It is reported by M. Bigaut, in La Lumiere Electrique, a Parisian technical journal, edited by M. Herz, that at Havre it was demonstrated that the treatment with sea water may not only be permitted to fall directly into a river without the slightest danger of contamination, but that it will even promote the purity of the stream through the disinfecting power it still possesses. And still the sewage is not used as a fertilizer, which is a recommendation of the system to persons who fancy that the sewage of great towns can be turned to "good account."

EPIDEMIC OF SEWER GASES.

Unless previously disinfected the output of a sewer cannot be spread upon the land without menacing the public health. Epidemics of cholera have been caused by sewage so distributed without having been deprived of its bacteria. In England, M. Bigaut says, "they have so well comprehended the inadvisability of spreading out the sewage as it comes that they have adopted the practice of preliminary disinfection. Processes of disinfection are numerous, but the electrical processes, which electrolyze the chlorides, and above all that, one in which sea water is employed, seems very promising."

M. Bigaut's article, as it is written, will describe the experiments at Havre better than words of ours, and will, in addition, contain a series of verities which a refresh would not do.

At Havre M. Hermin has undertaken the purifying of some 120 people of the poorest classes, and a very bold of disease, and the disinfection of the toilet rooms of the city hall. For this last a machine of three horsepower was a dynamo coupled to the electrolyzer containing the sea water. This sea water, transformed into a chlorinated solution, was driven back into an upper reservoir, from which it distributes itself in a very manner through lead pipes to the cabinets.

As it was arranged that after passing out of the cabinet matter and liquids flowed into a trench in the open air. All who visited this trench have been convinced of the perfect disinfection of the sewage.

As nobody doubts the germicidal powers of electrolyzed sea water it is not needful to quote the results of the experiments at Havre. The sea water, purified by electricity, was used by other authorities, further than to say that what he called the "liquor electrique" absolutely and completely destroyed all bacilli, and it was affirmed by M. de la Chaux, member of the most eminent of bacteriologists, "in very minute and very lengthy verifications."

EFFECTS OF THE SYSTEM.

There was then established in Havre, on the quay Lombardie, near Angouleme bridge, a central station for the proper electrolyzing of sea